



Advanced Telescopes & Observatories Capability Roadmap Status Presentation to Search for Earth-like Planet Strategic Panel

Lee Feinberg / NASA GSFC Howard MacEwen (SRS/NRO) Feb 15th, 2005





- The Advanced Telescope and Observatory Capability Roadmap Panel is preparing for a Presentation to the National Academy of Engineering/NRC
 - Draft Roadmaps Due Next Week
 - Presentation on March 15th
- The following slides are taken from the introductory portion of the Draft NRC Presentation
 - Will go through with emphasis on items of interest to Search for Earth-like Planet Strategic Panel
- The additional detailed roadmaps are still in-process



ATO Capability Roadmap Team



Co-Chairs

NASA: Lee Feinberg, Goddard Space Flight Center

External: Howard MacEwen, SRS Technologies (NRO Rep.)

Team Members

Government
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Industry
Jim Crocker, LMCO
Ron Polidan, NGST
Gary Matthews, ITT
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Jim Burge, UAz
Dan Inman, Va Tech

Center Reps
John Hong, JPL
Scott Smith, MSFC
Ray Boucarut, GSFC

<u>Coordinators</u> Directorate: Harley Thronson, HQ

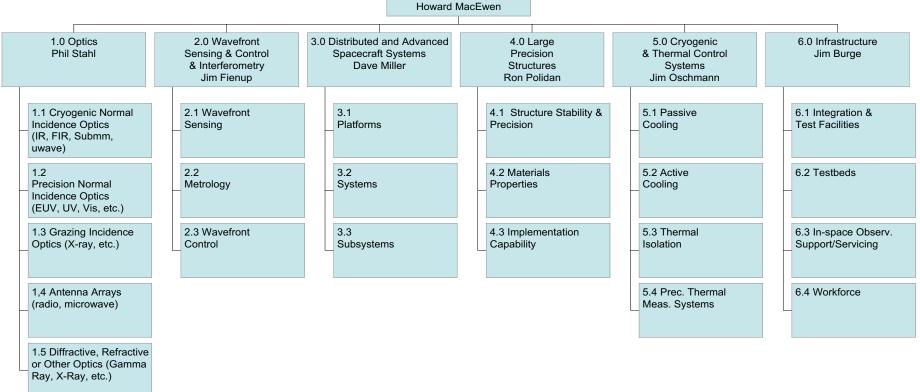
APIO: Dan Coulter, JPL



ATO Capability Breakdown Structure



Advanced Telescopes and Observatories Lee Feinberg Howard MacEwen





Traceability of ATO Drivers

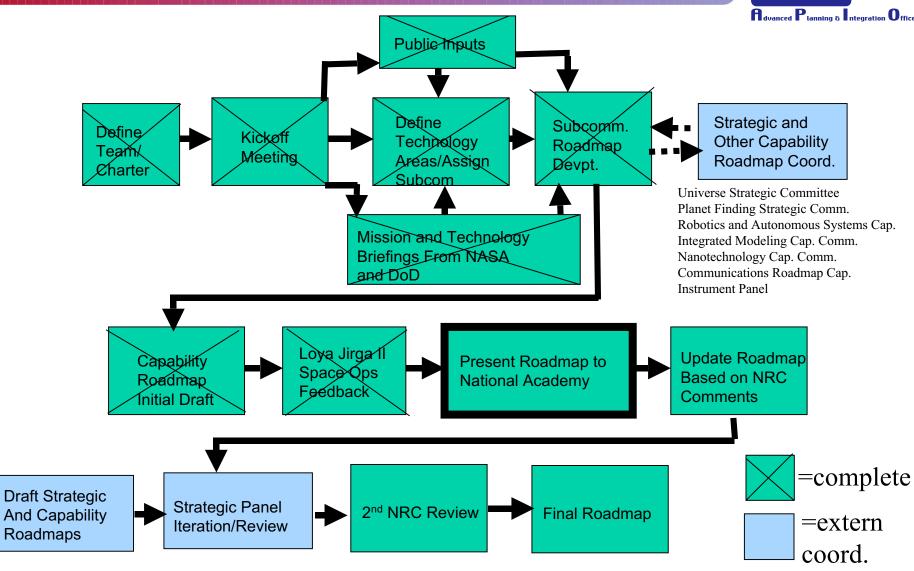


- Presidential vision "Conduct advanced telescope searches for Earth-like planets and habitable environments around other stars"
- Aldridge Report: "The Commission finds implementing the space exploration vision will be enabled by scientific knowledge, and will enable compelling scientific opportunities to study Earth and its environs, the solar system, other planetary systems and the universe", Aldridge Report
- National Academy Astronomy and Astrophysics Decadal Survey
 - High Priority Major (Space) Initiatives in Priority Order:
 - James Webb Space Telescope (formerly NGST)
 - Constellation X Observatory
 - Terrestrial Planet Finder/Single Aperture Far Infrared Observatory
 - Moderate (Space) Initiatives
 - GLAST
 - LISA
 - Solar Dynamics Observatory
 - EXIST (Black Hole Finder)
- Reference mission list provided by Science Directorate and being reviewed by strategic roadmapping
 - Includes Earth-Sun System priorities



ATO Roadmap Process







Key Vantage Points for Large Optical Systems

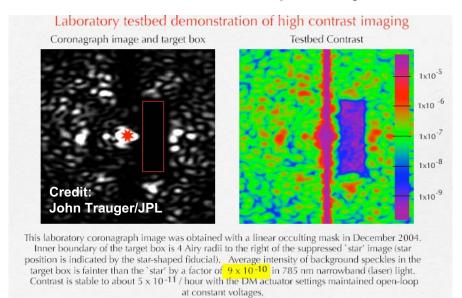


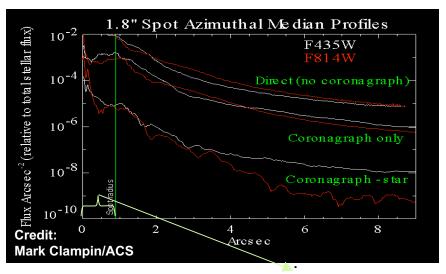
LEO and GEO remain the favorite The moon provides some unique characteristics, vantage points for Earth Remote Sensing but would require an expensive infrastructure and is not part of any strategic roadmap missions Earth Earth: Moon 🕽 Moon-earth L1 Potential assembly -1,500,000 km and/or servicing outpost with lower energy transfer to L2. Leveraging opportunity. L2 is the overwhelming favorite location for next ~1,500,000 km generation and beyond large space telescopes: ~1,000,000 km Provides a good thermal environment, simple operations.



Telescopes in the Future: Not Just Bigger, But Better

• Future Advanced Telescopes and Observatories won't just be bigger but flowed Planting Integration Office also better. For example, if we want to study an extra-solar earth-like planet in the visible, then the amount of contrast of the system (a measure of how well an optical system can block a bright star) is critical





Earth-like planets
are <1 arcsec from star
and about .1 arcsec wide

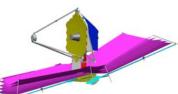
- Contrast is driven by the smoothness of the mirrors, the stability of the telescope system, and the basic architecture, optics and algorithms used to block the bright star and filter through the dim planet.
- Black Hole X-ray systems and gravity wave systems also need "better" optical systems (higher precision). For FIR and Submm systems, better usually means colder.



ATO Current vs. Future Capabilities

Operational





James Webb Space Telescope



Nulling Interferometry Formation Flying

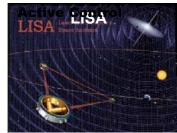


6.5m Segmented Telescope Deformable mirrors/ **Wavefront Sensing/Control Sunshade Pass. Cooling** to 35K



Precision Metrology Interferometry Stable lasers

4x8 meter primary Prec. Optics/occulters **Advanced Algorithms** Stable strucutres/



Gravity Wave Detection: 3 space craft constellation. Sub nm displacements measured by laser/interferometerv **Mircro-thrusters**



SAFIR

Four identical 1 meter X-ray Telescopes **Cryocooled detectors**

2015-2025

Advanced Planning & Integration Office Stellar Imager :: **UV** Interferometer Formation Flying Term Missions Life Finder And Planet Imager: That Drive Technology >50m coronagraph+ **Formation Flying** Interferometer Long EIR Interferometer 1 KM Baseline Sample Black Hole Imager: X-ray F.F. Interf. InSA®oncept GEO/MEO InSAR/Soil

In Development

2005-2015

Current

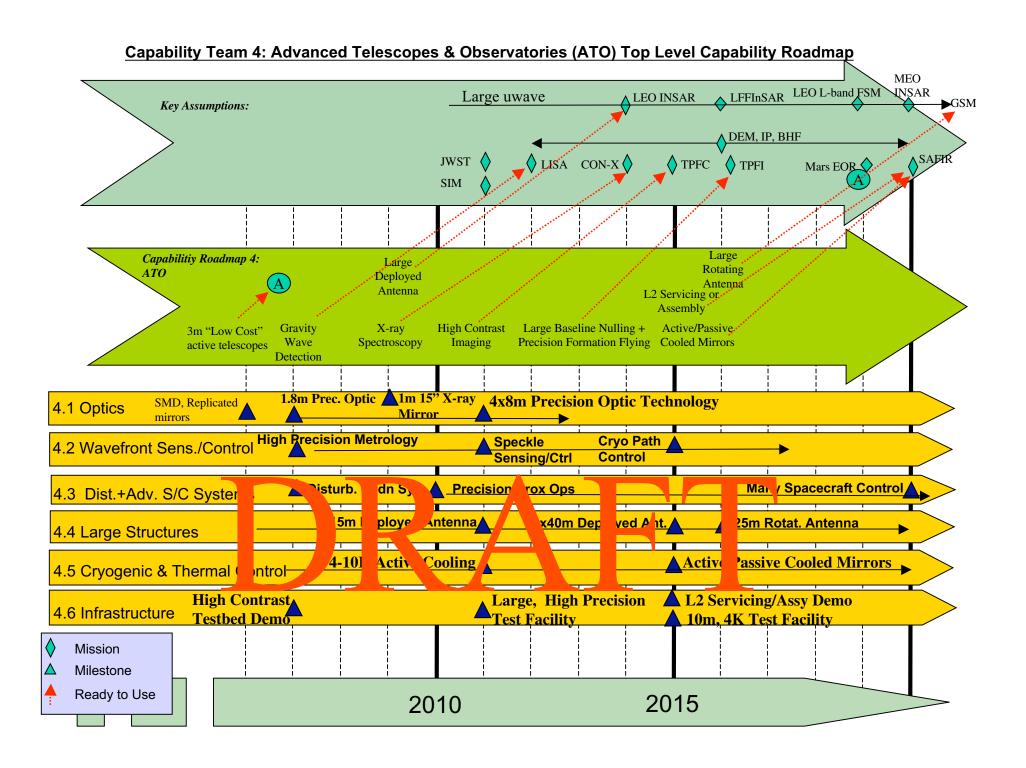
Chandra X-ray

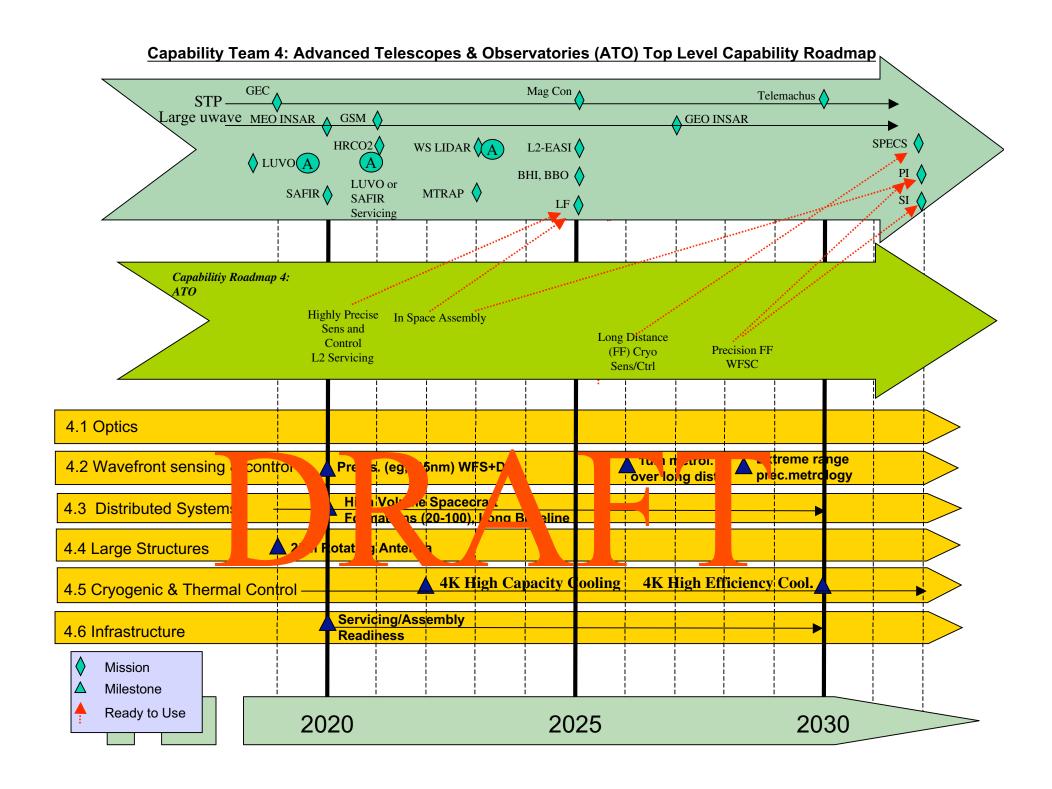
Telescope

Mositure

Note: Earth and Solar science are users of this technology but, with a few exceptions, not the drivers

20+ Years









- Understanding of Search for Earth Like Planet Needs has Generally Been Good
 - Good coordination through APIO Lead Coulter, Breckinridge, and GSFC Telescope Team
- In general, mission concepts for LF and PI are not well defined so technological needs have been primarily in the area TPFC, TPFI
- Alternative concepts for planet finding (eg, pinhole camera in space) are only captured in general terms
- Will be in position to share detailed draft roadmaps in March